

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Dep of Agri.

OLDEST AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION IN THE STATE.

The Maryland Farmer.

A Weekly for the Farmer, Fruit-Grower & Stock-Raiser.

Vol. XXVII.

BALTIMORE, October 31, 1890.

No. 44.

SLINGLUFF & CO., Proprietors.

E. B. WHITMAN, Gen'l Manager

ROLAND

✦ Plow Works, ✦

SUCCESSORS TO THE

BALTIMORE PLOW CO.,

[MANUFACTURERS OF

Roland Chilled

Oriole Chilled

Norris Chilled

P
L
O
W
S



Baltimore,

Md.

*Chesapeake,
Elliott,*

*Farmers Friend,
Acme,*

And many other varieties of Cast Plows.

Repairs for the Oliver Chilled Plows,

At Prices to Compete Direct with Manufacturers.

We also manufacture repairs for most varieties of plows, sold since the war, in the Middle and Southern States—including

*Syracuse,
Dixie,
Watt,*

*Atlas,
Champion,
Granger,*

*Climax,
Avery,
Turn Shovels,*

And a host of others too numerous to mention.

ROLAND FARM BELLS,

(SIX SIZES.) THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

Write For Price-List.

**DO
YOU
KNOW**

THERE ARE 30,000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE and twice as many more within easy reach of the city of Baltimore. Do you take a good, satisfactory farmer's paper? We only ask you to examine our journal and we think it will prove itself the best weekly of its kind in this section.

SUBSCRIBE! and do it now! The paper will be sent till January 1st, 1892, for one dollar paid now. We faithfully promise that as we find we are supported in our present efforts, these same efforts shall be doubled.

Every farmer awake to his interest will immediately . . . SUBSCRIBE! . . .

Perfect Health

Is impossible while the blood is impure, hence the frequency of headaches, stomach disturbances, weariness, depression of spirits, and other uncomfortable sensations. Remove the cause of these troubles by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly cleanses the blood, invigorates the system, and restores health and strength to mind and body alike. Be sure the name of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., is on the wrapper.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, from time to time, for fifteen or twenty years past, and have found it to be the best of blood-purifiers. I think very highly of it as a spring medicine. It clears the blood from all bad humors, and imparts a wonderful feeling of strength and vitality."—Ira Leonard, Lowell, Mass.

"Last spring I suffered from general debility and loss of appetite. I commenced to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and soon felt much better. By its continued use my strength was fully restored. Other members of my family have been greatly benefited by it."—Samuel Brown, South Merrimack, N. H.

"I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming, finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

"For several years past I have regularly taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not to cure any specific disease, but to tone up the system preparatory to the heated term. It always relieves that feeling of languor so prevalent during the spring months."—Henry H. Davis, Nashua, N. H.

"If any who suffer from general debility, want of appetite, depression of spirits, and lassitude, will use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I am confident it will cure them, for I have used it, and speak from experience. It is the best remedy I ever knew, and I have used a great many."—F. O. Lovering, Brockton, Mass.

"I suffered for over three years with female weaknesses, without being able to obtain relief. It was supposed by the doctors that I was in consumption; but I did not agree with this opinion, as none of our family had ever been afflicted with that disease, and I therefore determined to see what virtue there was in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Before I had taken three bottles, I was cured. I can now do my work with ease."—Mrs. J. Creighton, Hightgate, Ontario.

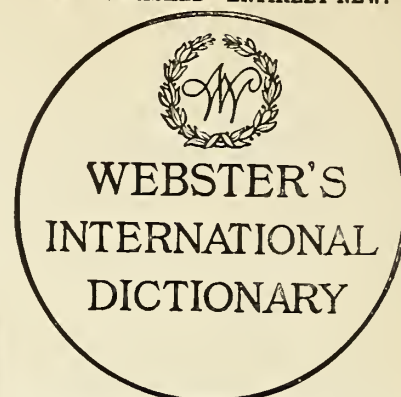
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Price \$1. Six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

THE NEW WEBSTER

JUST PUBLISHED—ENTIRELY NEW.



The Authentic "Unabridged," comprising the issues of 1864, '79 and '84, copyrighted property of the undersigned, is now **Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged**, and bears the name of

Webster's International Dictionary.

Editorial work upon this revision has been in progress for over 10 Years.

Not less than One Hundred paid editorial laborers have been engaged upon it.

Over \$300,000 expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed.

Critical comparison with any other Dictionary is invited. **GET THE BEST.**

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free.

HARTMAN & DUNBRACCO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FURNITURE,

222 W. BALTIMORE STREET.

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Extension Tables, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboards, Hatracks, Plush Rockers, Couches, Parlor Tables, Rattan Rockers and all other furniture of every description.
WE SOLICIT A CALL. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

R. Q. TAYLOR,
ROBT. MILLIKIN,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

R. Q. TAYLOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

HATS, FURS, UMBRELLAS.

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S HOTEL,
BALTIMORE, MD.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

H. GIBSON,

ALLEN ST., LOCUST POINT, BALTIMORE, MD.

DRAIN TILE, SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK, Etc.

Having placed the latest improved machinery in my Factory I am enabled to sell Drain Tile (with or without Collar), Sewer Pipe and Fire Brick at the lowest prices and equal to any in the market.

G. E. S. LANSDOWN,
A. K. TAYLOR,

H. JESSE RING,

MANUFACTURER OF

MOULDINGS & PICTURE FRAMES,

AND

— DEALER IN —

Etchings, Engravings, Etc.

512 W. Baltimore St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

REGARDING A SPECIALTY.

Write for Prices on any size or style of Frame.
Mail orders solicited.

A LONG WINTER

Is before you, farmer friend, and
a Dollar invested in this Journal
WILL BE WELL SPENT.

The Maryland Farmer.

Vol. XXVII.

BALTIMORE, October 31, 1890.

No. 44.

Fruit Culture.

STRAWBERRIES.

New varieties of Strawberries are being constantly put before the public. Some of them good and most of them of no account. A good new variety of this delightful berry will

nearly conical and very regular and uniform in size and shape. The fruit is firm and solid making it a good shipper; color, a brilliant dark glossy crimson with no green tip, making it an attraction for the market. This berry has been very favorably reported upon by the agricultural stations that have tried it. The New York Agricultural experiment station says: "Middlefield,' Imp., wintered fine, growth rank,



"MIDDLEFIELD" STRAWBERRY.

be gladly welcomed by everybody. Among the more recent introductions of proved merit is the Middlefield, named for its place of origin, Middlefield, Conn. It is a chance seedling. Like many other new varieties its flowers are pistillate and on that account it will meet with some prejudice, although the pistillate are among the most productive varieties in existence. The plant of the Middlefield is strong and healthy with dark foliage free from rust and good authorities who have fruited it pronounce it prolific. The berries are large,

foliage dark green, free from rust; productive; season medium; fruits conical, slightly flattened on some specimens, glossy scarlet, very showy, large through season, firm, No. 1; one of the good ones of recent introduction."

The Massachusetts Agricultural experiment state reports: "Angus's No. 70, (Middlefield). This variety is very vigorous in growth producing large berries of perfect form and color. It is only of fair quality, but far superior to the Crescent class and moderately productive."

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK RAISING INTERESTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
BALTIMORE . . . MARYLAND.

BARRETT C. CATLIN, Publisher.

Subscription Price,.....\$1, per year.
\$1.50 may be charged if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

All communication may be addressed
MARYLAND FARMER, BALTIMORE, MD.
OFFICE 27 E. PRATT ST.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1890.

THE FUTURE OF FRUIT-CULTURE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—The time is not distant when this corner of the United States will produce in abundance, and year after year without failure, all the fruits and nuts which for a thousand years the civilized world of Europe has looked to the Mediterranean to supply. We shall not need any more to send over the Atlantic for raisins, English walnuts, almonds, figs, olives, prunes, oranges, lemons, limes, and a variety of other things which we know commercially as Mediterranean products. We have all this luxury and wealth at our doors, within our limits. The orange and the lemon we shall still bring from many places; the date and the pineapple and the banana will never grow here except as illustrations of the climate, but it is difficult to name any fruit of the temperate and semi-tropic zones that southern California cannot be relied on to produce, from the guava to the peach. It will need further experiment to determine what are the more profitable products of this soil, and it will take longer experience to cultivate them and send them to market in perfection. The pomegranate and the apple thrive side by side, but the apple is not good here unless it is grown at an elevation where frost is certain and occasional snow may be expected. There is no longer any doubt about the peach, the nectarine, the pear, the grape, the orange, the lemon, the apricot, and so on; but I believe that the greatest profit will be in the products that cannot be grown elsewhere in the United States—the products to which we have long given the name of Mediterranean—the olive, the fig, the raisin, the hard and soft shell almond, and the walnut.—From “Our Italy,” by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, in *Harper's Magazine* for November.

EDITORIAL.

FARMER FRIENDS!

At the risk of becoming tedious we wish to reiterate the fact that we intend to give the farmers of Maryland a live agricultural journal kept fully abreast with the times. To do this we must have the support and patronage of the people, and must add to our subscription list. In another column will be found the inducements we offer for new subscriptions. We believe they are liberal and should stimulate our friends to do some effective work for the MARYLAND FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In the face of considerable opposition and much prejudice, agriculture schools have now attained a firm foot hold in this country, and agricultural education is at last receiving the recognition which it richly merits. The time has passed “when any fool can farm,” and the exigencies of modern agriculture demand, that the successful farmer shall be a man of brains, education, and attainment.

The same questions that long ago met the agriculturists of the Old World are now meeting us. Incessant cropping has exhausted the natural fertility of the soil, in most of the older states, competition at home and abroad has lowered the price of farm products; so that now only the most economical, intelligent, and scientific methods of farming can hope for success. “How can we increase the product of the soil?” is the burning question of the hour. In considering the methods by which this end may be attained, a vast field is opened up, involving a knowledge of the elements of plant food, the texture and composition of soils, the best methods of drainage, the effects of fertilizing and cultivation, and many other important matters. It is the province of the agricultural schools to furnish education in these subjects, combining the courses in botany, horticulture, agricultural chemistry, zoology, geology, entomology, and physics, with practical work upon the soil.

Considerable prejudice has existed among the farmers themselves against the schools, on the ground that they were not practical—that they devoted too much time to studies not strictly utilitarian, and reared a race of dulle farmers. The good work of the schools, however, has refuted most of these objections. The farmers connected with the colleges have given the best possible facilities for practical work. Such matters, for instance, as the correct principles of tile drainage, little understood by the ordinary farmer, are fully and practically explained on the school farms. It is true that many studies not strictly utilitarian, are pursued, but it can do no harm, to have the farmer a man of liberal education, and fitted not only for his farm life, but for the many positions of responsibility and trust which may fall to the lot of any citizen under our system of government.

Besides, such a method of education as this, lifts and dignifies the employment, and makes it attractive to men of brains. The time will come, no doubt, when farming will take its place among the professions, and men will go from

the college to the occupations of husbandry, instead of as now, to the law, medicine or commerce.

The importance of agricultural education is fully realized abroad. A complete and systematic set of schools, generously supported by the government, and appreciated by the people is in operation in Germany. In France, the schools are under governmental patronage, and in each of the eighty-six departments of France, a school is conducted upon a farm, which represents the industries of each particular section. An excellent method of impressing upon the minds of the pupils the fact that good farming is the thing aimed at, consists in withdrawing government support, if for two successive years the aggregate product falls below the average of other farms in the same district. In Great Britain, the agricultural schools have proved their worth, and their value is no longer a matter of discussion. That they are coming to the front in this country is matter of congratulation, and they should meet with hearty support from the people everywhere. "The school master is abroad in the land and agriculture must not longer remain hid from him like a snail in its shell."

OLD SUBSCRIBERS:

WE need your assistance in our efforts to make this journal what it should be—a visitor to every farmer's home in this section. Take your copy to your neighbor, tell him of the great improvement in the well-known old journal and urge him to subscribe. We will thank anyone for a list of good farmers who should—and probably would, if urged—subscribe. To anyone sending us such a list with the postoffice of each one, we will send *THE FARMER* for a month free.

THE defenders of the new tariff have been advancing some of the most extraordinary arguments ever heard outside of a mad house. Now they tell us that cheapness is un-American, that the true patriot delights in high prices, and that low prices are "real vulgar, you know." Mr. McKinley, in his recent speech at Kalamazoo, said: "Cheap! I never liked the word. 'Cheap' and 'nasty' go together. The whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty, for cheap merchandise means cheap men." This is in line with President Harrison's famous remark, that "where you find a cheap coat you are likely to find a cheap man in it." Such talk as this is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. While the average citizen may not be an expert in unravelling the sophistries of free-trade and protection, he is by no means to be consigned to Josh Billings' famous category of "consarned phules."

THE letter printed in this issue calling attention to the various forms of gambling openly carried on at the Hagerstown County Fair, is worthy of some comment. It is a matter of fact that at many of the county fairs all sorts of gambling schemes have been countenanced, and a license fee demanded and received for their maintenance. The authorities in charge of the agricultural shows have excused this course of procedure on the ground that otherwise the fairs could not be made financially successful. Perhaps a certain amount of the gambling element is necessary to the success of these shows. With the horse trots,—now such a promi-

nent attraction,—pool-selling seems to be an inseparable feature. Without attempting any defense of betting on horse-racing it may justly be said that this form of gambling is as little objectionable as any, as it is usually confined to a class who can afford this species of amusement, and its operations are on such a scale as to shut out the young and people of small means. But such institutions as have lately crept into the fairs like the wheel of fortune and sweat-board, which attract crowds of boys and young men, and which absorb anything from a quarter up, cannot be too severely condemned. Their influence on the youth is exceedingly vicious. They are simply educating a race of shoestring gamblers. It is to be hoped that the managers of the agricultural fairs will find some way to eke out their scanty finances without depending on the revenue which they may derive from such questionable sources.

GAMBLING AT COUNTY FAIRS.

Editor Maryland Farmer:

With the view of examining agricultural machines, fine stock etc., the writer was prompted to visit the recent fair at Hagerstown. The display of cattle and horses was certainly a creditable one, as well as much new machinery to save labor, with many improved mowers, binders, seeders, wind-mills, fencing machines and many others too numerous to mention; but what disgusted the writer as also many others, was the large display of cut-throat gamblers that had possession of the best points on the ground, to catch the young as well as old with all modern devices such as wheels of fortune, sweat tables, cards, dice, and many others with their stool pigeons to entice the young into the betting on the turn of the wheel, or turn up of the dice, or cards. Around these tables the mass of visitors seemed assembled. Young boys and old men spending their money to enable these miserable gamblers to pay high prices for the privilege of robbing the unsuspecting, and leading them into other vile amusements so called. Speaking to one of the active managers on the ground of the impropriety of such illegal, immoral cheating characters being granted the privilege of the grounds; he only replied it was not illegal and they could not get up a fair without them. I was told that one party paid \$800 for his stand and from the pile of quarters, halves and dollars he had, I would say he had a bargain at that price.

When it comes to licensing every gambler that applies, I think every respectable farmer and citizen should keep away from such places, and not encourage them by their presence. The writer for one will promise never to visit a fair again where such low degrading sights meet the eye as was seen at the Hagerstown fair. It would seem that a fair could be sustained without licensing such demoralizing stands.

A DISGUSTED VISITOR.

Electric Belt Free

To introduce it and obtain agents the undersigned firm will give away a few of their \$5.00 German Electric Belts invented by Prof. Van der Weyde. Pres. of the New York Electrical Society [U. S. Pat. 257,647] a positive cure for nervous debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Power, &c Address Electric Agency, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write to them to-day.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

THE SALVATION OF AGRICULTURE.

The present condition and immediate prospects of the agricultural industries is a vastly interesting subject. It is quite fashionable, just now, to bewail the misfortunes of the farmers, and almost all writings of late on agricultural topics are in the pessimistic strain. But we are convinced that current comment does not represent all the truth, and the purpose of this article is to show that lugubrious conclusions as to the future of agriculture in this country are misleading and untrue.

That the conditions which confront the farmers in many parts of the world are unfavorable must be conceded, but that they indicate agriculture to be on the down grade we are unwilling to admit. Suppose the farmer does work for the enrichment of the land owner in Great Britain, suppose that, in Italy and Germany, the state is ruining him with overtaxation, and suppose the money lender is enslaving him in the United States, does that prove that this fundamental industry has reached the stage of "diminishing returns," and is on the road to destruction? Most assuredly not, and evidences are not wanting that the farmer is about to rise and smite his oppressors here, there and everywhere.

To those who are inclined to take a mournful view of the situation we wish to offer a few facts, following the lead of a recent magazine article from the pen of Prince Krapotkine. The statistics presented are drawn from European source, but the principles which they illustrate apply with peculiar force to agriculture in the United States.

During the nineteenth century, the population of France has increased from 27 to 38 millions of people, or something less than fifty per cent. But within that time the peasant-farmers of the country have increased the area of wheat from 9,884,000, to 17,198,000 acres, and the crops in bushels has grown from 87,930,000 to 311,619,000, showing a ration of increase, relatively to the population, from one to two and a half. Then again the prices of wheat and flour have not deteriorated, when the purchasing power of money is taken into account, and the peasantry of France are generally in a thriving condition.

In East Flanders is the district called Saffelare. It comprises about 37,000 acres; it is not a fertile region naturally, but under proper cultivation it has been brought to support 30,000 people, who not only raise their own food, but have each year a considerable surplus for exportation. The peasants pay an annual rental of \$15 to \$25 per acre, and they produce 38 bushels of wheat to the acre, 78 bushels of oats, 43 tons of beet-root, besides keeping 10,000 cattle, 6,500 swine, 3,800 sheep and 1,800 horses.

But market gardening is the thing that pays best in Europe as it does in the United States, and it is along this line that the salvation of agriculture is to be worked out. Humbolt said, in the early days of the present century, that an acre planted to bananas would support more people, and yield a larger revenue than 30 acres sown to wheat. And this great traveler urged upon his countrymen the philosophy of a varied agriculture as the road out of poverty and want to plenty and prosperity. The market gardeners near Paris pay a yearly rental of \$125 per acre for their land, and this

is all the comment necessary on the returns they receive from their crops. The Island of Jersey, likewise, is devoted to what might be called truck-farming. It produces 70,000 tons of potatoes each year, which are sold in the manufacturing towns of England, and yield a revenue of \$2,000,000 annually to the Jersey farmers. The combined product of the Island, in cereals, potatoes and dairy produce, is \$250 per acre.

Now it is our belief that some of the foregoing statistics ought to prove suggestive to readers of the MARYLAND FARMER. Here is the great city of Baltimore within easy access of every county in the State. It has a population of 435,000, and is growing at a rate of 100,000 people each ten years. Manufacturing industries are springing up along the Maryland rivers, and the markets are calling for an endless amount of vegetables, fruit, fowl, and staple cereals all the year round. Just north of us are two cities larger still, whose demands are the same in kind, and the cry of these metropolitan centers to the farmer is, "Send us food." The money is here to pay for every potatoe, every small fruit, every green vegetable, every chicken and turkey that the Maryland farm can produce, and we have not yet mentioned the packing houses and preserving factories, which consume yearly tons and tons of agricultural produce.

Just at this point, however, the farmer says the writer is a fine theorist, but knows nothing about the practical facts. The middleman and the tax gatherer, to say nothing of the politician, are ruining agriculture, and that's all there is of it. True it is that governments are oppressing the industrial classes in this and other lands, and the revolution next due on the programme of civilization is to raise the laborer out of the difficulties into which the capitalist and the legislature have plunged him. Industrial organization is the first step to that end, and, in this country especially, agriculture has its own emancipations in its own hands. The duty of the hour for the farmer is to organize, and turn the advantages of the time to his personal account. The logic of reason, as well as that of events, points to a varied product, and to the organization of agriculture to secure a profitable market as the road out of the wilderness for this important industry.

THE Dorking is now being given a higher place in the appreciation of the American people, as its excellence as a table fowl has attracted attention. The finest and most savory meat that can be placed on the table is a capon from a cross of the Dorking and Game, while the cross of the Dorking with the Asiatic breeds of hens makes not only a very fine market fowl, but the chicks are superior as broilers. The Dorking is an average layer. That is, while it lays a large number of egg compared with some breeds, yet it is not equal in that respect to the Leghorn or Minorca, but as a strictly egg producing and market fowl combined, it has no competitor, especially if the size of the carcass and quality of the flesh are considered. The Dorkings feather very rapidly when young, and unless fed carefully are not as easily raised as are chicks of the Asiatic breeds, but when crossed on other breeds, this difficulty is removed.

Alliance Page.

While this journal is not an official organ, of the Farmers' Alliance, it is in entire sympathy with that movement and heartily believes in a thorough and systematic organization among farmers to protect their interests. In this column, Alliance news will be presented, and matters akin to that movement discussed. Correspondence is cordially invited.

The following extracts are from the speech of Milton George, editor of the *Western Rural*, delivered at the Ohio State Fair at Columbus. His suggestions as to the Alliance doing its work within the line of the old parties can not be too highly commended:

"That the farmers of the nation are beginning to fully realize the urgent need of immediate action is encouraging; that they are becoming freed from the trammels of party, and the petty jealousies of a partisan nature, on differences which are non-essential, but which have kept the farmers apart, to a great extent, and thus prevented the success of organization, the only method by which the producers can ever be liberated from a bondage worse than serfdom, is still more encouraging.

It is not possible for us all to fully agree on all questions relating to the affairs of government. By coming in contact, on occasions like this, and in our Alliance and Grange meetings, our differences as producers will gradually disappear, and we shall all be the wiser by reason of the loss of these differences.

Much valuable legislation has been enacted into laws through assistance rendered by the Farmers' Alliance. Among other important measures may be mentioned the return to actual settlement of 31,000,000 acres of unearned railroad grants, the passage of State and national buttermine laws and the State and inter-State commerce laws.

The farmers' movement, as inaugurated by the Farmers' Alliance, is in a large measure political in its character, but should not in any sense be partisan if it can be avoided. A farmers' party would be a class party, and were it possible for such a party in case it succeeded in getting control of public affairs, could be just toward all other classes in the administration of government, the risk of success is too great to encourage such a movement. As long as the partisan press and politicians continue to pursue the John Sullivan method of conducting the political campaigns, there is little chance for the success of any new party, as long as the press and the politicians are arrayed against it. The disposition of the farmers to enter into independent political action has been the greatest obstacle in the way of perfect organization among them, with which we have had to contend.

When we set ourselves up as partisans we are ready to be knocked down as partisans, unless we are entrenched behind well established fortifications, which new parties seldom have at command. The attachment to the old parties are so strong that many prejudices must be overcome before Alliance members can hold together sufficiently strong to succeed in a new

party movement. The more feasible plan for the farmers is to formulate their measures, attend the primaries and nominating conventions of the existing parties and commit the candidates to their measures, which should be selected as good true men, and with a living public sentiment behind these representatives, when elected to fill public trusts, better laws would be enacted and enforced in the interests of agriculture than now prevail. The will of the majorities may be as effectually expressed through existing parties as could be enforced through a new party, if the voter would only perform his duty by putting his strength where it would do the most good, at the right time and place. Select your men in advance, commit them to your measures and exercise your franchise at the nominating conventions, if you fail to attend the polls at the regular election, and your object may be accomplished without antagonizing the prejudices of any other party or class. If the time comes that a farmers' party or a labor party is actually needed as a great emergency, the demand for it will insure its success. Otherwise the effort expended along other lines will secure the greater reward."

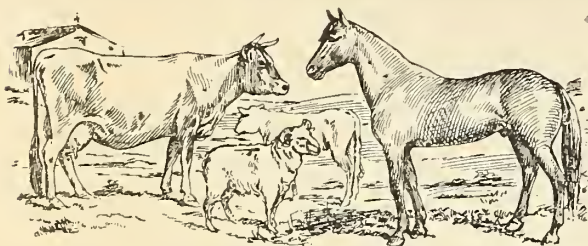
THE following from a reading before a county council at Hannibal, N. Y., recently, comes near the truth: "The cause for which we, as Grangers, labor, watch and wait is a worthy one, namely—that of bettering the condition of the farmer morally, mentally, socially and financially. In what better way can this be accomplished than by assembling together in Grange and council, exchanging ideas, discussing topics of vital interest to them and buying together, selling together, voting together.

"Why have the farmers been treated so long as a nonentity, called hay-seeds and various other appellations equally as appropriate, except as a medium through which instigation of trusts, combines, middlemen, office seekers and monopolists become millionaires? Simply for the reason they were too utterly indifferent, or criminally careless of their own best interests to assert their rights or use the God-given power vested in them to promote and protect their welfare."

Maryland has numbers of county granges, and we would like much to have them use our columns for correspondence, etc. Let each grange appoint a reporter for THE MARYLAND FARMER, and we will gladly co operate with you in gaining the ends you seek after.

THERE has been a number of largely attended and nationally popularized farmers' clubs. These have certainly done great good, not merely to those who attended them, but by the reports sent from them to the press. Yet perhaps even better incentives than these to good farming are the small neighborhood gatherings, often at farmers' houses, where each discusses successes and failures in farming and the causes for each. There is and can be no talking for effect in these local gatherings, and if anybody goes to bragging over much, some of his neighbors will be sure to remind him of his shortcomings. For sensible, practical talk about farming matters of live interest commend us to the neighborhood gathering. The business of farming would be more respected and successful were such a club organized in every town.

Stock Raisers' Column.



This column will be devoted to the interests of breeders and stock raisers, and especial attention will be paid to matters pertaining to the breeding and development of light harness and trotting horses. Correspondence is invited.

FREEDOM, the California yearling, who lately trotted a mile in 2.29½ has a most royal lineage. Observe the developed sires in his pedigree—it is a lesson in breeding. Freedom, yearling record 2.29½, by Sable Wilkes 2.18, he by Guy Wilkes 2.15½, he by George Wilkes 2.22. Freedom's dam is Laura Drew by Arthurton, by Hambletonian. The blood of the old hero of Chester is the foundation of both lines of this remarkable pedigree.

AT Independence, Ia., Monday afternoon, Belle Hamlin and Justina clipped a quarter of a second from the pole record with the mercury at 40 and a stiff wind blowing. Driven by their trainer, Andrews, they trotted to the quarter in 33½, to the half in 1.06½, and finished in 2.13. Justina went to a break near the three-quarter, but quickly caught and trotted the last quarter at a 2.10 gait with one of her front shoes doubled under and hanging loose. In the three-year-old race Judge Hubbard's colt Algon by Nutwood, dam Alpha, 2.23, by Alcantara, trotted the third heat in 2.18½.

C. H. NELSON, owner of the famous trotting stallion Nelson, a cut of which was in our last week's issue, returned to his home from the West on Saturday night, and the stallion Nelson arrived on the Pullman Monday morning.

Mr. Nelson said: "The stallion is in finer form than when he left home. He has lowered his record while on the trip from 2.14½, to 2.10½. He has also trotted a half in 1.03, the last quarter in 30½ seconds. In 1891, after a season in the stud, I expect to see him break all records. The horse is not for sale.

"The rest of my string returned in fine condition. Five out of seven of them have beaten 2.30, only one having a record previous to this season.

"Next season, in addition to Nelson, Dictator Chief will be drawn from the stud, and, barring accidents, will go a mile in from 2.12 to 2.15. Daisy Rolfe, a full sister to Nelson, has shown her ability to beat 2.20, and a lot of youngsters by Nelson can enter the charmed circle at any time. With this lot, and others to draw from, Sunnyside stable ought to hold its own, if not advance."

It has been noted by a turf writer that the season of 1890 will go down to history as the 4-year old year. It has been contended that the 4-years period was not the most favorable for high flights of speed. But this year rather puts a quietus on that theory, for the 4-year-olds are at the head of the line. Sunol 2.10½, Margaret S. 2.12½, Nancy Hanks 2.14½, Alabaster 2.15 and Allerton are the brilliant galaxy which nobly upholds the honor of the 4-year-old division. A close study of the breeding of these remarkable animals reveals the fact that they are deep in the richest lines of trotting blood, there is no chance blood in them, they are close to being the thoroughbred trotter. A fact to be noted is that they all trace their descent on the paternal side directly to the great head and front of trotting pedigrees, the incomparable Hambletonian. Electioneer, the sire of Sunol, Happy Medium, the sire of Nancy Hanks, and Aberdeen, the sire of Alabaster, are all sons of Rysdyk's horse, while Director, the sire of Margaret S., is by Dictator, he by Hambletonian, and Jay Bird, the sire of Allerton, is by George Wilkes, perhaps the greatest son of the old horse.

LAST Monday afternoon there were shipped from Lexington, Ky., to Marcus Daly, Ansonia, Montana, sixteen head of trotting stock, consisting of two year-olds, yearlings and weanlings, in care of Mr. Ben. B. Kenney, the young and successful trainer of Nancy Hanks, 2.14½, who will take charge of Mr. Daly's splendid stable of trotters. This shipment is perhaps the richest bred in trotting lines of any similar consignment that ever left the State of Kentucky, and they probably cost their owner more money than was ever paid for a like number of youngsters. While the prices for all of them cannot be learned, it is known Mr. Daly paid over \$10,000 for Lady Wilton alone, and the aggregate amount spent for the entire lot is believed to be from \$40,000 to \$60,000.

THE colt will learn more easily when six months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily. Its early training should not stop with breaking to halter. It should be handled until any part of its body or limbs can be rubbed, until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead, and if of good stock your animal will amply repay you for your trouble.

IT is worthy of notice that Pilot Medium keeps well up with the procession. He has already this season put five into the 2.30 list which gives him a total of eleven at eleven years of age. This year's crop are Calhoun, 2.24½; Georgie, 2.28½; Lady Belle, three years old, 2.28½; Allison, pacer, 2.26½, and Michigan Mattie, pacer, 2.26½. This is a good record for a famous young son of Happy Medium.

SOME of the requisites in a dairy cow are large digestive powers, indicated by a capacious stomach, suggestive of a good appetite and good assimilating ability, broad hips, deep loins and sides and evidences of a strong, robust constitution, with plenty of room for heart and lung action. These are all of importance and should be found prominently present in the dairy cow selected with a view of making the most profitable returns.

SHEEP.

Nothing in the way of stock pays the farmer better than sheep for the same amount of care and attention. It has been said that "the foot of the sheep is golden." Rolling, hilly farms are especially adapted to sheep grazing, for on the high hilltops grass is needed to keep the water from washing the soil and fertilizers away. If heavy crops of grass could be kept there the hilly farms would be far more profitable. The sheep are just the animals to remedy this fault. They will seek the top of the hills and graze there by the day, depositing their manure around, and then trampling it in so effectually that it must stay to fertilize the grass.

In looking for the best breed at this time, it would seem that for our farmers the mutton husbandry would be more profitable than wool growing, which at present seems to be oppressed by formidable circumstances. Of all the mutton

jeeting forward between the forelegs, indicating a good constitution and a disposition to thrive. Corresponding with this the shoulders should be on a level with the back and not too wide above; they should bow outward from the top to the breast, indicating a springing rib beneath and leaving room for it; the ribs coming out horizontally from the spine and extending far backward, and the last rib projecting more than the others; the back flat from the shoulders to the sitting on of the tail; the loin broad and flat; the rump long and broad, and the tail set on high and nearly on a level with the spine; the hips wide, the space between them and the last rib on either side as narrow as possible, and the ribs generally presenting a circular form like a barrel; the belly as straight as the back; the legs neither too long nor too short: the forelegs straight from the breast to the foot, not bending inward at the knee and standing far apart both be-



breeds the Southdown is perhaps the best. The qualities of Southdown mutton are the standard. All are good or bad as compared with the Southdown.

The standard for Southdowns calls for the following: "The head small and hornless; the face speckled or gray and neither too long or too short; the lips thin and the space between the nose and eyes narrow; the under jaw or chop fine and thin; the ears tolerably wide and well covered with wool, and forehead also, and the whole space between the ears well protected by it, as a defence from the fly; the eye full and bright but not too prominent; the orbits of the eye, the eye cap, or bone, not too projecting that it may not form a fatal obstacle to combing; the neck of a medium length, thin toward the head, but enlarging toward the shoulders where it should be broad and high, and straight in its whole course above and below; the breast should be wide, deep and pro-

fore and behind: the hocks having a direction rather outward, and the twist of the meeting of the thighs behind being particularly full; the bones fine, yet having no appearance of weakness, and of a speckled or dark color; the belly well defended with wool, coming down before and behind the knee and the hock; the wool short, close, curled and fine, and free from spiry, projecting fibers."

SHEEP growers have two strings to their bow: whatever the condition of the wool market, good mutton and lamb always find ready sale at paying prices.

It is not good management to feed fall pigs valuable grain through the winter, and then let them shift for themselves through the summer. If you have not made arrangements for good pasturage next summer, better sell the pigs now and save the grain.

TO OUR FARMER FRIENDS AND OTHERS.

.....

This Journal--The MARYLAND FARMER--has been for twenty-seven years a publication well known to you and a recipient during most of that time of a splendid patronage from you. However satisfactory its work may have been in the past, it is intended to make it much more valuable in the future. And such additions and improvements are contemplated as will place it abreast of the leading agricultural publications of the country. The varied and diversified interests of the farmer will each receive its proper attention and will be treated in the most thorough manner by our staff of experienced and well-fitted writers.

The stock-raising features of the FARMER will be of especial worth. A gentleman who is well known among horse-men here and who for about ten years was employed upon one of the largest of the New England farmer's journals, in this department, will have entire charge of our stock pages. As we said in our first issue, the climate and soil of this section is on a par with that of any other for stock-raising and our farmers should take advantage of their opportunities.

Our weekly market reports we expect to make an authority in this section. Our market reporter is one of the best posted in the city and our readers shall have every benefit of his ability. Our "Woman's Corner" is intended for the feminine members of the homes of our agriculturalists and it shall be kept up to a high standard.

But what this page display circular is for is this: *We want to call attention to our premium offers.* Times are hard and the only way to get the attention of the farmers generally to this matter is to offer what is almost two dollars for one. This we most surely do.

Our first offer is the paper from now to January 1st, 1892, for one dollar paid now, *Together with Kendall's "Treatise on the Horse" as a premium.* This method of giving 3 months free has taken wonderfully well elsewhere and we hope and believe that our friends will appreciate it. The book of Dr. Kendall's is one that does not need any comment, is thoroughly well known and every farmer needs it.

Our second offer is the paper for one year for one dollar paid now, with one of the beautiful and elegant auto-engravings: "PHARAOH'S HORSES," "PUBLIC GUARDIAN," "THE HARVESTERS," and "IN LOVE," *size of each, 22x28 inches.* These pictures can be found in any well-conducted art room and are regarded as great sellers. They would cost you there nearly the price of a year's subscription to the FARMER. We will send one, as you select, immediately upon receipt of your subscription money. To such as desire it we can furnish frames. H. JESSE RING, a young and enterprising picture-frame manufacturer of this city, has agreed to frame our pictures for a little over half of his regular price, and for one dollar you can get a frame that would cost you nearly double. We have secured **ONE THOUSAND PICTURES ONLY** and those who wish them should send immediately as when these are gone we cannot furnish any more on these terms.

To the Farmer who sends us Four cash subscriptions for one year we will give a year's subscription, an engraving and an extra engraving FREE sending each of the new subscribers as above.

The Farmer, or other person, in each county of the State soliciting subscribers, who gets the largest number of subscribers will be given by us **A SADDLE AND BRIDLE.** This offer is made to any person and is open until January 1st, 1891. We allow you to keep one dollar in every five and we will send each new subscriber as above as he selects.

Now, here's a chance for everybody to make something as they go along and to have a chance of getting a splendid saddle and bridle. We also propose to give to the person in this State getting the largest number of subscribers by the above time a most valuable present which will be announced later.

There's a field in this section including Maryland, Delaware and Virginia for a journal such as ours, and to get the people interested, we make these—we think—unprecedented offers. They only extend to January 1, 1891.

. . . Farmers, Young Men, Boys, Girls, Go to Work for the . . .

MARYLAND FARMER.

The publisher, Mr. BARRETT C. CATLIN, is a native Marylander, well-known in this State, and can give the most reliable references that these offers are good, will be lived up to by him, and are not intended as a means of getting persons to work for us without ample remuneration.



WOMAN'S CORNER.

MRS. MARY L. GADDESS, - EDITRESS.

This department of *THE FARMER* will be made of special worth to the ladies of the farmer's household. Fashions in dress, latest ideas of ornamentation, flowers etiquette and all subjects in which they may be interested will be fully discussed and in a chatty manner. MRS. GADDESS, the editress, a well-known writer of this city, cordially invites correspondence on matters of interest in this column and will answer any questions with pleasure.

Dame fashion has announced that black can be worn with any color this season. Velvet is used on everything. One of the most peculiar combinations is mauve and black colors that formerly were considered half mourning, but now are the style for *all*. In making over Cashmere dresses large silk sleeves are used with collars and cuffs of velvet. Basques are very long waisted and pointed effect in front sought after. In making dresses for the children turn up deep hem on right side and put a silk braid cord or fancy stitch at head of it. In woolen goods, a yoke and leg-of-mutton sleeves of silk or fancy goods, fun plaiting in front of skirt, several fine plaits on each side turned toward front and rest gathered into belt, body plain round, belt buttoned on side, in a very taking style. Plaids will be all the rage for children's costumes. They are much more elegant cut on the bias; striped flannels will be as popular as ever and are very durable as they wash well, if soap is not rubbed on them. A good lather is required and plenty of hot water to rinse, then put through wringer, and they look like new till threadbare. Buttons are again in favor, and every one should breathe a sigh of relief, for the next thing to the misery of being without a watch pocket, is depending upon hooks and eyes that always would and will come open and be out of repair. A charming gray cloth jacket is made with high velvet collar, hip pockets, and cuffs; sleeves high on shoulders and finished off with two rows of large pearl buttons. While we are on this subject, let me say a word about that poor abused article, a lady's watch. It hangs on the side of the bed, lies flat on a cold marble top bureau, is loaned the children to play with, and last and worst of all tucked into the bosom of your dress.

There is nothing more essential than a good watch and scarcely any article we own that we neglect more. Many of us frequently forget to wind them up at regular intervals, and "wonder why this watch keeps such poor time." If you are too busy to care for personal adornments during the week days, don't at any rate forget every night to wind up your watch regularly. If you would keep it in working order when you need its use this must be done.

Lest it should be forgotten, let me now tell you if the pickling is not entirely done make some "tomato sauce." It is delicious, and very inexpensive. It requires 24 large ripe, tomatoes; 2 large onions; 4 cups strong vinegar; 2

green peppers; 2 tablespoonfuls allspice; 2 tablespoonfuls salt; 2 tablespoonfuls cloves; 2 cups sugar; cook about twenty minutes. In putting away any kind of pickle, glass will be found to keep them much better than stoneware. If covered with vinegar as it soaks in, pickle will keep ten years if necessary. Somehow the stone jars seem to absorb the vinegar and they do not do so well.

Let me call your attention to the charming premium pictures our publisher has in a most liberal manner provided. These are not common chromos, or cheap photographs, they are works of art. "In Love" speaks for itself, not only in the fine mezzo-tinto effect, but tenderly seems to touch a chord in the heart till the beauty of the whole scene enchains our attention. The remembrance of "Love's Young Dream" is not so far away from any of us but such a picture will bring back delightful memories and I trust many of my readers may enjoy as I have this artistic and beautiful engraving.

"The Harvesters" represents three girls coming home through the fields after the day's work is done. Their faces are bright, with laughter, tired though they be. Tall feathery grass and the hay in stacks, a child running behind in play, all together makes a picture of rural beauty none the less to be admired because so life-like. "Pharaoh's Horses," by Herring, you doubtless have seen in small pictures as it is taken from a world renowned painting, but this is twenty-two by twenty-nine and an ornament suitable for any parlor. You must see it to properly appreciate its value. "For the Safety of the Public," or "The Public Guardian," from the painting by Caldwell is worth the whole cost of the year's subscription. The pathetic way in which the *Hero* of the picture looks at you as if wondering why he is there; and how on earth he ever came to be in such a plight, makes you smile, and think somewhere, you have seen that *fare* before and *not* muzzled. I can't decide which is the handsomest of the four. Comparisons are odious when all are so elegant. Only 1,600 of the whole lot have been secured and my readers should subscribe at once before they are gone.

Our gardens are beginning to look bare and were it not for the Chrysanthemums, summer's last blessing, we would be without flowers. Everything you desire to keep must be carefully housed.

As soon as frost kills the tops of your dahlias, gladioluses, tube-roses, and bulbous flowers, choose a bright day to take up without breaking roots any more than possible. Let them lie in the sun for the dirt about them to harden, till it can be shaken off easily; store in a dry cellar away from frost, or in any outhouse where they can be on the ground. I was unfortunate last season and lost all my bulbs through the gardener putting them carefully away *on boards*.

MRS. MARY L. GADDESS.

Markets.

THURSDAY, Oct. 30.

Domestic Dried Fruits.—Arrivals continue very light and values about steady throughout. We quote walnut kernels which show a declining tendency. Peaches 13c to 15c for bright peeled; unpeeled halves 7c to 8c, and quarters 7c to 8c per lb; evaporated 18a 24c for fancy peeled, and 12a 15c for unpeeled. Apples, sun-dried, 8c to 10c per lb. and evaporated 12a 15c. Cherries, choice, 28c to 30c; cherries, gummy 24c to 27. Raspberries 28 a 30c. Blackberries 9c to 9½c. Whortleberries, 16c to 18c. Walnut kernels 13 @ 14c.

Wool.—Arrivals continue small, prices firm, with manufacturers buying too freely to admit of any accumulation. We quote: Unwashed, extra choice, and light, 26a27c, do average lots 24a25c, do Merino, 18a19c, tub-washed, fair to choice, 32a35c, pulled, 27a 28c. Burry wool from 2c to 10c less per lb. according to quantity of burs. All black 3c to 5c per lb. less.

Feathers.—Receipts are moderate and the market is fairly active at about previous prices. We quote prime live geese at 45c to 47c per lb. mixed 20c to 35c, as to quality, and ducks at 25c to 30c per pound.

Tallow.—There is a fair demand and the market is steady at 4½c to 4¾c per lb for solid. Cake, 4¾c to 4½c. Beeswax is arriving more freely and sell at 26a26½c.

Butter.—The market is firm, with all fresh table sorts in good demand. There is no accumulation and the tendency is decidedly toward higher prices. We quote, Fancy creamery, 23a24c good to choice, 20a22c, per lb. imitation creamery, 16a20c per lb. fancy ladle-packed 14a16c, good to choice do 11a13c per lb. store-packed 8a12c, and creamery prime prints 25a26c per lb. Jobbing about 1c higher.

Eggs.—Receipts continue light and are readily absorbed by a constant jobbing inquiry, buyers paying full figures. We quote as follows: Canned, 21c, choice fresh Southern Maryland and Virginia, loss off, per dozen, 21c, do for Western Maryland and Pennsylvania do 21c, do seconds, 18a19c. Jobbing about 1c higher.

Poultry.—Live chickens are in quite fair demand and steady. Ducks are quiet and steady. Turkeys still show poor quality. We quote. Chickens, hens, old 9c, young, 10c, turkeys, 10 c, old roosters, each 25a30c. Ducks, Puddle, per doz, \$2.25a3.50, do Muscovy, \$4.00a6.00, do per lb. old, 9c.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples are in ample supply, with quality irregular and values unsettled. Good White potatoes are wanted and sweets are fairly active and firm; grapes are a shade easier and plenty. Quotations are only for prime stock. We quote as follows: Onions, per bbl, \$2.75 do per bushel, 90c; cabbage, per 100, 1 50@3.00. Potatoes, per bushel, choice 60a65c; fair to good, 55 to 60c; common, 39a50c; beets, per bunch, 1a1½c; tomatoes, per box, choice, 20 c; do fair to good, 10a15c; egg plants, per bushel basket, 10a15c; green apples, prime to choice native 2 75a 3 25, do small rough to fair, do, \$1.50 a 2 25; grapes, Concord, per 10-lb basket, 25a28; Catawba, do do, 3 3a3 ½; Niagara, 5-lb do, 20a21½c; Delaware do do, 20a22½c. Celery, per doz 15a25; sweet potatoes, per bbl, choice yellow, \$1 40; do seconds, per bbl, 1 20a1 30; do red, \$1 00; do yams, \$1 00.

Flour.—Receipts for the week are 60670 bbls, including 30229 bbls for through shipment; City Mills, 10108 bbls; shipments coastwise, 1892 bbls. Receipts of cornmeal for the week, 135 bbls. The market this week has been variable, periods of extreme dullness alternating with others of fair activity. On the whole, trade has been fair, both jobbers and exporters having been moderate

buyers. The close to-day was quiet but firm, with buyers watching wheat prices closely.

Winter Wheat Patent Family, 5 35a5 60; Spring Wheat Patent Family, 5 75a6 00; Baltimore Best Patent, 6 25; Baltimore Choice Patent, 6 10; Baltimore High Grade Family, 6 00; Baltimore Choice Extra, 5 75; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Super, 3 10a3 60; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Extra, 3 85a 4 70; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Family, 4 85a5 35. Rye Flour, 3 60a4 25; Hominy, 3 50a3 60. Cornmeal, per 100 lbs, 1 20a1 45; Buckwheat per 100 lbs, new 2 40a2 60.

Rye.—Receipts for the week are 13,305 bushels, withdrawn, 40 bushels; stock in elevators, 3195 bushels. The week's arrivals have been fair, but chiefly direct to distillers, and the general market has been quiet with values fairly steady. We quote: Choice to fancy, 75 @ 76c; good to prime, 72 @ 74c; common to fair, 65 @ 70c.

Mill Feed.—Receipts have been very light and the demand fair, with prices firm with an upward tendency. We quote: Bran, light, 12a13 lbs, 19.50 a20.00; do medium, 14a16 lbs, 17.50a18.50; heavy, over 16 lbs, 16.50a17.00, and middlings 17.50a18.50, all on track. Receipts for the week, 3 cars bran.

Hay.—Offerings have been light, the demand fair and values quite shady. We quote: Choice, 11.50a 12.00; good to prime, 10.00a10.50; mixed, fair to good, 8.00a8.50; prime to choice, 9.00a9.50; common and inferior, 5.50a7.50. Clover, 7 50a8 50.

Wheat is in good demand, but receipts still small. Southern firm and at slight advance. Prices are 1.00a1.10.

Corn receipts are mostly white, selling at 56 and 58. Southern is steady, and Western quiet but firm.

Oats in quiet demand, values steady to firm. Prices 48a50½, 44a47.

Fuller details will be given next week.

MINOR NEWS NOTES.

Canada is shipping eggs to England, but continues to send sheep and lambs into New England.

The Standard Oil Company has reduced the price of Ohio oil a third time, making it thirty cents a barrel.

A shoe factory, seven stores and a number of dwellings were burned at East Pepperell, Mass., Oct. 24; loss about \$300,000.

Results of the Annapolis armor tests and the government appropriation for the purchase of nickel, has led to a rise of price in the metal. Efforts to develop native mines are in progress.

Governor Hill, Speaker Reed and Major McKinley are keeping politics hot at the West, addressing large audiences in several States. Mr. Blaine spoke at Canton, O., Oct. 25. Carl Schurz spoke before the Massachusetts Reform club at Boston last week on the tariff and federal election bills, criticising them severely. Francis M. Scott, the anti-Tammany candidate for mayor of New York, has

been speaking for civic reform. The original Wide Awakes of Hartford, Conn., made a pilgrimage to Rockville last week.

Patrick J. Gleason, mayor of Long Island City, N. Y., a notorious black-guard and bully, has been sentenced to five days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$250, for knocking down and beating a reporter.

Secretary Rusk said yesterday: "We shall have all the restrictions removed by the English Government from our cattle before long. Our veterinarians who are on the other side inform me that they have not found the slightest trace of pleuro pneumonia since they arrived, in any cargo of cattle exported from this country. They say, further, that the English veterinarians tell them the last trace of the disease was found last March. I shall be able to issue a notice soon after I go back that the disease is stamped out in this country."

R. L. POLK & Co.'s Baltimore City Business Directory contains in a very accessible shape the information that is absolutely necessary for every business man.

Treasures for Teachers.

For School Music Teachers:

SONG MANUAL Books 1 2 3 39 c. 40 c. 50c. Complete Course in Music Reading. Per doz. \$3., \$4.25, \$4.80.

UNITED VOICES. 50 cents, \$4.80 per doz. Song Collection. L. O. Emerson.

For High Schools:

Song Greeting. By L. O. Emerson, 60 cts., \$6 doz. A good book, with the best of music.

For Piano Teachers and their Pupils:

Young Players' Popular Coll'n. 51 pieces. Young People's Classics. 52 pieces. Popular Dance Collection. 65 pieces. Fairy Fingers. 36 pieces.

Easy Music, Each \$1.00. Classical Pianist. 42 pieces. Piano Classics. Vol. 1. 44 pieces. Piano Classics. Vol. 2. 31 pieces. Sabbath Day Music. 38 pieces. Classic 4-hand Collection. 19 Duets. Operatic Piano Collection. 19 Operas.

Medium Difficulty. Each 1.00.

CHOIR LEADERS use large quantities of our OCTAVO MUSIC. 7000 different Sacred and Secular Selections, Glee, Quartets, Anthems, &c., &c. Price generally not more than 6 to 8 cts. per copy, and a few times buy enough for a society or choir. Send for Lists.

Books and Music mailed for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & Co., New York.

THE MARYLAND FARMER
JOB PRINTING
OFFICE.

27 E. PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.

For the Maryland Farmer.

OUR NEW FARM XIX.

FALL PLANTINGS, CONTINUED.

Of course these were very small trees comparatively.—Many of them were not larger than your finger, although they stood about three feet high. When we transplanted them we were very careful about the roots, very careful about packing the soil, and we lost very few of them. The Quince tree will grow from cuttings and sprouts almost as well as the gooseberry or currant.

About this time the Champion and Meech Quince were creating considerable excitement in the papers and I got several small trees of this name to replace failures; but the natives have kept up with them very well.

When I told my wife and my girl about the quince orchard, my wife said:

"Quinces are a good fruit, but only fit for preserves, they are awfully sour. They are great on the sugar. They must have full pound for pound."

And my girl said:

"They are good after they are made, but it is hard work to pare them, quarter them and core them, they lame your hand."

But I said:

"Oh, I don't expect you will ever put up an acre of them. I am planting them so that when I get ready to die, the fruit will bring an income for you to live on, without so much labor planting, harvesting and marketing."

Then my wife said in a sad, lowered voice.

"Oh, father, don't talk that way about dying; I don't like to hear it."

And I replied cheerfully:

"I don't expect to die right away; but you know we can look a good ways a-head when we are talking about orchards."

After a few moments, I continued:

"Fruits are always a good source of income, if properly managed and require less labor than any other crop. Quinces generally come to market in a wormy condition, knotted and deformed. When large fair quinces are brought in, scarcely any price you ask will be too high. I have seen such sold for two dollars and a half a hundred."

My wife said:

"You say you have planted two hundred and twenty-five on an acre? According to that you will get a large amount from that single acre."

I said in reply:

"It will be some years before we can expect anything from this, and unless we had plenty of land it could not be planted to quinces. But if it bears well, and we can keep down the worms so that the fruit shall be large and smooth, large money will come sure."

This first year these were all the plantings we made on any considerable scale. For our own home use we set out about a hundred blackberry bushes and about twenty roots of pie plant or Rhubarb. And as an experiment five Lucretia Dewberry plants and the same number of white Blackberries.

(To be continued next week)

FARM HORSES.

The Western Rural says: In answer to an inquiry about training colts for walking fast, care should be taken to teach them to step quickly. Many horses are naturally slow, and cannot except by abuse be made very active. It is of no use to attempt to teach such horses to be spry. They may be somewhat improved, but natural tendencies will show themselves, and prove difficult to control. Instead of whipping such horses to make them go faster, some different kind of work which they can perform at their own gait should be selected for them, and animals which are naturally more active chosen for the farm. But many slow horses were made so by defective training when they were young. If they had been carefully trained they would have been more active. It is too late to attempt to improve them now, but care should be taken in training the colts which are to supply the farm teams in the future. If they exhibit unmistakable signs of dullness they should be trained for slow work. Otherwise they may be educated for the farm or the road.

As to improvement in farm horses, if we are to have good horses we must take pains in breeding them. There must be more care and a greater degree of skill. More capital must be invested in the business. When we consider the quality of the animals which have been used as breeding stock, we lose every particle of surprise at the poor grade of horses which are found on so many farms. The great wonder to one who has studied the subject is that there are so many horses which are good, and so few which are wholly useless. A great many farmers have used for breeding purposes the very poorest stock they had on hand. Cases are numerous in which a farmer has kept a mare until she was old and partially disabled, and then when she had the heaves, and stumbled, when the sense of sight was failing, and all the powers of life was rapidly on the decline, used her for breeding. It is a common remark among farmers when speaking of an old, unsound and worthless mare, that she "will do to raise colts." Such mares are often used for this purpose, and here we find ample reason for the low grade of ordinary farm horses. And what increases the difficulty, and makes a matter already bad, many times worse, is the fact that these mares are taken to stallions which are very much like themselves. If the colt could have strong constitution and vigorous blood on one side of its parentage, there would be some hope that he might be worth something. But the farmer thinks that to take an old mare to a really excellent stallion will be too expensive. So he casts away all best chances of success, and obtains a colt from a well mated, but miserably poor, pair of animals. There are cases in which all this is done ignorantly. Mr. Murray has said that there is more than one man who hopes to obtain a "Dexter or a Goldsmith Maid" who breeds a mare worth less than fifty dollars to a horse that is not worth fifty cents." It is not surprising that there are poor colts in the world, but it is astonishing that men will go on breeding horses in such direct violation of all physiological laws, and all the teachings of common sense and experience.

Henry B. Pierce, Secretary for Massachusetts, declares that the Southern iron fields must become the world's seat of that industry, and that the next twenty-five years will witness a development there surpassing alike belief and history.—*Ex.*

Poultry.

POULTRY and POULTRY KEEPING.

H. R. WALWORTH.

COPYRIGHT.

CHAPTER XIX.

DISEASES OF CHICKENS.

Kerosene, however, must be used with care. It must not touch eggs which are expected to be hatched. It kills the germ at once. If it is used in the nest boxes, where the eggs are laid, the eggs are spoiled and cannot be used as food. If used about nests where hens are setting it kills the chicks in the eggs. It is of that penetrating odor that nothing resists it. It should be placed on the roosts so that it may have plenty of time to evaporate, before the hens go to the nests to lay.

It is not the province of this book to treat of each disease separately and show the many remedies which have been asserted as sure to cure. It would require a volume by itself. The gapes, however, is worthy of especial mention; because it is a real worm, the eggs of which are introduced to the chick in the food eaten by them. It has been traced to the following:

1. The chicks being confined to ground previously occupied, and which has not been thoroughly purified.

2. A too liberal supply of earth worms; for these latter seem to be quite frequently filled with gape worm eggs, the gape worm being a parasite of the earth worm.

3. The throwing of food down on the ground, instead of feeding from some clean board or proper trough. The chicks pick up the eggs with the food.

4. The neglect to supply pure water and a want of cleanliness generally.

The remedy is to dislodge the worm from the windpipe, or to kill it in some way. Sulphur, Kerosene pill, Turpentine on a feather, have been administered with success; while some skillful persons have extracted the worms on a horse hair loop.

It is better in this case to prevent the gapes than to attempt to cure it. Know-

ing the nature and cause of it, how easily it can be avoided! Yet whole flocks are often depopulated by the little want of care and attention which are needed.

Cholera and Roup are the two great scourges which generally frighten poultry keepers most, and unless the poultry attacked are very valuable it is best to end their misery at once and protect the flock. Then thorough cleansing and disinfecting everything about which the diseased birds have wandered should be in order. The ground should be spaded or ploughed where they have yarded and plenty of lime and whitewash used through the premises.

If very valuable specimens, then care for them, separating them from the flock and using camphor for cholera and spongia for roup.

With this list and the causes of the diseases, the general means of keeping a healthy flock can be readily learned, and only a little exercise of common sense is necessary to prevent any great loss through chicken ailments.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK DAIRY LORE.

The *Dairy World* has collected the following points from the various New York dairy meetings:

"What is the best feed for feeding cows for butter?" Oats and pea forage, oats and cornmeal, wheat bran and cottonseed meal, if the food is to be purchased.

"How often ought a cow to be salted?" When she wants it. Keep salt accessible to her. Put in a tight box in the field.

"Will stabled cows make harder butter than when they run to pasture?" It depends on the feed. There is no better food for making butter than good pasture. Generally the butter will be harder when the cows are fed in the stable.

"Is it better to water cows before or after feeding?" After, and give food dry. A ruminating animal does not want its regular food in a sloppy form.

"Is it a good plan to talk much during milking?" Talking is not good; whistling is better. The cows will enjoy music. Talking visitors are a damage and so are talking milkers.

"It is a good plan to strip a cow?" Only enough to empty the udder. To

continue stripping will dry up a cow and is not good. Milk a cow, but do not continue stripping.

"Which is the best method of fastening cows?" Either by a chain or strap around the neck or with a swinging stanchion.

"Should grain be fed to cows dry or wet?" All ruminating animals will do better to give them grain dry.

"What time in the day, if but once a day?" In Winter in the morning; in Summer at night.

"Will it pay to feed cows grain in the Fall at \$20 per ton, with butter at fifteen cents?" Yes, if the grain ration is properly balanced. There will be these gains: More milk and butter at the time, more manure or fertility all the time, and the milk flow will be kept up stronger and longer. This may be called a prospective gain.

"Should a strong man who milks very rapidly get more milk than a weaker person who milks less rapidly but more gently?" Yes; if he is not rough and the cow is used to his ways.

"What is a good average of butter for a cow in the dairy?" Some do not make more than 100 pounds. A dairyman should not be satisfied with less than 200 pounds. Some get 250 and some get up to 300 pounds. The most butter can be had from cows which give milk the year round—the lasters. When cows go dry four to five months they will not average high, and this is the trouble with too many dairies. As a rule the milk is not fit for use from four to six weeks before calving. The cows may be milked and the milk fed to pigs.

"Is there any difference in the richness of a cow's milk as she grows older?" Up to the time of perfection probably not. After that it would not be as much nor as rich. The period of perfection or maturity will vary with cows. When the turning point comes and a cow begins to fail, it is not profitable to keep her for the dairy. She may, however, be kept for a breeder. A cow will not fail with age simply, but her ability to eat and masticate will be lessened, and also her ability to convert food into the solids of milk. Old cows, as well as old people, should have very nutritious foods if they are expected to keep up their physical force.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the advertisement of H. Jesse Ring on the second page; also, to that of the new Webster International Dictionary.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

We call especial attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—*Editor Md. Farmer.*

D. H. Patty, Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.
Agents Wanted.

A. W. Livingston's Sons, Specialty, Tomatoes, Columbus, O.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Choiceest & Standard Fruits, Bridgeton, N. J.

H. S. Anderson, Importer; visits Europe annually to inspect packing &c. Union Sp'gs N. Y.

Wm. Parry, Nursery Stock; Small Fruits, Grapes, etc. Parry, N. J.

Z. DeForest Ely & Co. The Popular Seedsmen, Philadelphia, Pa.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted to the South. Augusta, Ga.

W. M. Peter's Sons, Peach Trees a Specialty. Wesley, Md.



*Catalogue free.

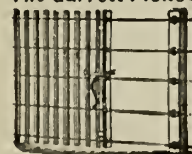
1838. 1890.
POMONA NURSERIES.
Lawson, Kieffer, LeConte and
Juhnho. Japin and NATIVE
Plums, Apples, Cherries, Peaches
and Nut Bearing Trees, Strawber-
ries, Raspberries, Blackberries and
Grapes in large supply. All the
worthy old and promising new fruits.
WM. PARRY, Parry, N. J.



**A \$65.00
Sewing Machine!**
For \$18.00.

Black Walnut Furniture Cover, Drop Leaf, 5 Drawers and Full Set of Attachments. Warranted. 4 lb Tea or Family Scale, \$1.00. 1,000 other Articles 1/4 to 3/4 usual prices. Send for Catalogue. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago.

The Garrett Picket & Wire Fence Machine



Weaves to the posts. Best in the world. Thousands in use. Guaranteed. Freight paid. Agents are reporting big sales. Machines, Wire, etc., at wholesale direct to Farmers where I have no agent. Catalogue free. Address the manufacturer.

S. H. GARRETT, MANSFIELD, OHIO.

**THE
WORLDS
FAIR
1893.**

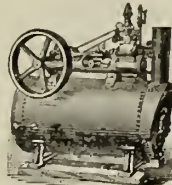
Will eclipse anything the World has ever seen. The startling features mentioned in connection with it, if carried out will astonish the civilized world. The greatest minds of the country are racking their brains to produce something of which mortals have never dreamed. To keep informed of the wonderful progress being made one should see every issue of "The Western World, Illustrated", which will contain illustrations of the immense buildings and improvements as fast as designed. It also contains information of all sections of this great country, indispensable to those seeking homes. Sample Copy and 1st Page Catalogue, of Clubbing and Combination Offers, 10 Cents. **THE WESTERN WORLD, Chicago.**

FOR BEST HAY PRESSES

ALL STEEL PRESSES.



ADDRESS P. K. DEDERICK & CO.
22 DEDERICK'S WORKS, ALBANY, N. Y.



FARM ENGINES

Upright and Horizontal.
Simple, Effective, Durable.
Write us before buying.
For free Pamphlet address
THE JAMES LEFFEL & CO.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO,
or 110 Liberty St., New York.



**QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER LINE
CINCINNATI TO JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA**
The only line running Pullman Boudoir and Palace Sleepers making quick time to ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MACON, SAVANNAH, BRUNSWICK, LAKE CITY, THOMASVILLE, CEDAR KEYS, TAMPA, ST. AUGUSTINE and CUBA, COLUMBUS, Mobile and Points in GEORGIA and ALABAMA.

ONLY 27 HOURS TO NEW ORLEANS.

Solid trains with Pullman Boudoir Sleeping Cars making direct connection at New Orleans without omnibus transfer to TEXAS, Mexico and CALIFORNIA. The Short Line with through Pullman Boudoir Sleepers to Knoxville connecting with through car lines for Asheville, Raleigh and the Carolinas. Call on or address:

C. C. HARVEY, Vice-President. CINCINNATI, O. D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. & T. A.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M.D., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

ROOTS PURGATIVE PILLS cure all Blood Diseases, Constipation and Biliousness.

1000 DOLLARS.

I will forfeit the above amount if I fail to prove that *Flaxseed* is the best remedy in the world for the speedy and permanent cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, and Consumption. I will gladly send a free bottle of this wonderful medicine, prepaid, to every reader of this paper, thus giving all sufferers a chance to test its merits, free of cost. Over 70,000 testimonial letters on file from living witnesses who have been cured. Write to-day, stating your disease, or ask your Druggist for it and get well. Address **PROF. HART, 85 Warren St., New York.**

OPIUM CURSE!

Enslaving thousands. Habitués, your chains broken and a perfect cure effected quickly and painlessly. No Lost Sleep, Pain, Nervousness or Exposure, by **DR. KANE'S New Method.** Dr. Kane was for years head of the great DeQuincy Hospital. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Book, with testimony of 300 doctors free. — **Dr. H. KANE, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.**



This is THE **QUAKER CITY**

GRINDING MILL
For CORN and COBS,
FEED and TABLE
MEAL.

Send for all mills advertised. Keep the best and return all others.
A. W. STRAUB & CO., Philada. Pa.
Territory East of Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD IMPLEMENT CO., Springfield, O. Ter'y West of Pa.

THIS CHAMPION ROAD WAGON \$30.

A Light Delivery, Market or Business Wagon.
2 Seated Family Wagon, \$35
Best Road Cart Made, 15
A Good Strong Road Cart, 10
Top Buggy with Shafts, 65
1000 lb. Wagon Scale, 40
900 lb. Platform Scale, 15
A Seat Buggy Harness, 7
4 lb. Family or Store Scale, 1
1000 Use-full Articles at Half Price, include Scales, Saws, Sewing Machines, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Blacksmiths Tools. List Free. Address **CHICAGO SCALE CO., CHICAGO, ILLS.**

MONARCH INCUBATOR.



The Improved Monarch Incubator, 3,000 chicks from one machine in less than four months. Prices Reduced, making it the cheapest, as well as the best machine on the market. Thousands in successful operation in this country, Canada, and in Europe. They are giving universal satisfaction everywhere. First premiums at 27 consecutive shows. More than 100 in use within a radius of 30 miles of our factory, some of the farmers using from 2 to 8 machines.

Send for Circular. **JAS. RANKIN, Co. Easton, Mass.**

JOHN F. STRATTON & SON,
43 & 45 Walker St. **NEW YORK.**



Patent June 7, '78.
SUBLIME HARMONIE



Solo,
Duet Accordeon,
SILVER REED.



Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of **MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,**
VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, MANDOLINES,
Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c.
All kinds of STRINGS, etc., etc.

Cards FREE Send your name and address on a postal card for all the Latest Styles of Silk Fringe, Photographs, Envelopes, Bevel Edge, Great Elder Cards, etc. Samples of all free. **HOME and 101 TIL, Calif, Ohio**

TID BITS.

A billiard player is the happiest when he has something on a string.—*American*.

The flute player may be excused for liking his little tute now and then.—*Lawrence American*.

Jack Uppers: "Can you lend me a ten, Checkly?" Checkly: "No. I've tried to do so, but you always seem to consider it's a gift."—*Puck*.

When the Vermont highwayman found out that his first victim was a farmer, he let him pass. He was looking for a middleman with money.—*Boston Herald*.

Secret Service Official—"This special mission requires a man of the utmost delicacy, tact and diplomacy. What credentials have you?"

Applicant—"I've jest been umpirin' a baby show."—*Puck*.

"I see that button parties are being held in some parts of the West," remarked Mrs. Cumso. "I wonder why they are so named?" "Because they are bound to come off," replied Cumso.—*Harper's Bazar*.

Mr. Hoffman Howes: "I see some fellow has an article in the Forum entitled 'Have we Two Bwains or one?' What do you think of that question, Miss Fligh?" Miss Fligh: "Well, really, between you and me I think we have only one."—*Puck*.

A Veteran "Yes, boys," said old Belows, proudly, beating his breast. "I've been a soldier in my time, if I do say it myself; like the war-horse of Scripture I could ever scent the battle from afar," "I s'pose," ventured young Paperwaite, "that on very many occasions that saved your life?"

Cooked apple pomace has been fed to swine with excellent results. The bucolic paper which makes this announcement very innocently asks: "Have any of our readers tested it in this direction?" The editor of that paper will get himself disliked if he asks many more such questions as this.—*Boston Transcript*.

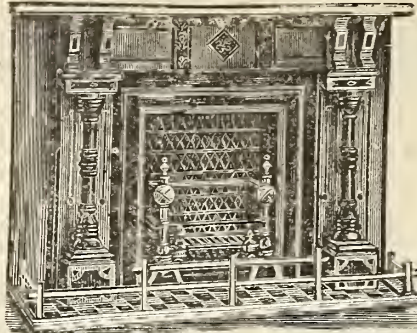
Many Persons

Are broken down from overwork or household cares **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

FAT FOLKS
using "Anti-Corpulence Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. **WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.**

RIDDLE & WILLIAMS,

—DEALERS IN—



Hard Wood & Slate Mantels,

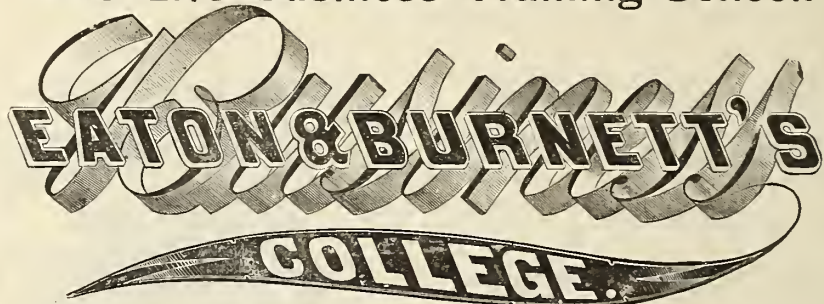
Art tiles for Mantle Facings
Hearths, &c.,

Plain and Inlaid Tiles for Floors, &c.,

Crates, Brass Goods and Fire-
Place Appurtenances.Catalogues furnished on application.
Telephone 1482. [Please Mention this paper.]

124 N. HOWARD ST., Baltimore, Md.

The Live Business Training School.

AND SCHOOL OF
SHORT HAND and TYPEWRITING.

Endorsed by Prominent Business Men, Merchants, Bankers, Patrons, Graduates and Students. Location, Halls, Class-Rooms, Ventilation, Light and Heating Apparatus, Unequalled in Baltimore. Teachers of Acknowledged Ability, Zeal and Perseverance at the Head of Departments of

Practical Penmanship, Business Arithmetic,

Practical Book-keeping, Business Correspondence,

Commercial Law, Rapid Calculation, Business

Practice, Practical Grammar, Spelling, Shorthand,

Typewriting and Telegraphing, &c., &c.

EATON & BURNETT,

NORTHEAST COR. BALTIMORE & CHARLES ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

WHITMAN'S PATENT PRESSES.

Steam, Full Circle and Half Circle.

FOR HAY, STRAW, WOOL, &c.
Always victorious. Have been Awarded more First Prizes in five years than all others combined. Awarded the Grand Prize Gold Medal and Special Grand Prize Object of Art at Paris Expo. and Field Trials. Guaranteed superior to any. Send for Circulars. Also make large line of farm Machinery. **WHITMAN AGRIC'L CO., St. Louis, Mo.**

E. Whitman, Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md. Agts.



Chester 'White, Berkshire, and Poland China Pigs, Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies and Fox Hounds, and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by

W. Gibbons & Co.,

West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

Send Stamp for Circular and Price-List

ROCK HILL COLLEGE.

Conducted by the Brothers of the Christian

Schools Situated upon the slope of one

of the picturesque hills overlooking

ELLICOTT CITY HOWARD CO., MD.

Scientific, Classical and Commercial Courses.

Students are received as Boarders or Day Scholars. For particulars address

Brother Denis, President.

FARMS Mills, etc. For Sale. Inducement
GEO. E. CRAWFORD, Richmond, VaFARMS Large settlement of happy and
prosperous Northern People
Free new Circular. J. F. Mancha, Richmond, Va

\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made
working for us. Persons preferred
who can furnish a horse and give their whole
time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably
employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities.
B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.